

## SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 948

AN ACT

To repeal sections 217.785, 559.036, and 559.115, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to terms of probation.

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*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Sections 217.785, 559.036, and 559.115, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 559.036 and 559.115, to read as follows:

559.036. 1. A term of probation commences on the day it is imposed. Multiple terms of Missouri probation, whether imposed at the same time or at different times, shall run concurrently. Terms of probation shall also run concurrently with any federal or other state jail, prison, probation or parole term for another offense to which the defendant is or becomes subject during the period[, unless otherwise specified by the Missouri court].

2. The court may terminate a period of probation and discharge the defendant at any time before completion of the specific term fixed under section 559.016 if warranted by the conduct of the defendant and the ends of justice. The court may extend the term of the probation, but no more than one extension of any probation may be ordered except that the court may extend the term of probation by one additional year by order of the court if the defendant admits he or she has violated the conditions of probation or is found by the court to have violated the conditions of his or her probation. Total time on any probation term, including any extension shall not exceed the maximum term established in section 559.016. Total time on any probation term shall not

include time when the probation term is suspended under this section. Procedures for termination, discharge and extension may be established by rule of court.

3. If the defendant violates a condition of probation at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the probation term, the court may continue him or her on the existing conditions, with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions or extending the term.

4. (1) Unless the defendant consents to the revocation of probation, if a continuation, modification, enlargement or extension is not appropriate under this section, the court shall order placement of the offender in [one of the] a department of corrections' one hundred twenty-day [programs] program so long as:

(a) The underlying offense for the probation is a class D or E felony or an offense listed in chapter 579 or an offense previously listed in chapter 195; except that, the court may, upon its own motion or a motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, make a finding that an offender is not eligible if the underlying offense is involuntary manslaughter in the second degree, stalking in the first degree, assault in the second degree, sexual assault, rape in the second degree, domestic assault in the second degree, assault in the third degree when the victim is a special victim, statutory rape in the second degree, statutory sodomy in the second degree, deviate sexual assault, sodomy in the second degree, sexual misconduct involving a child, incest, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045, abuse of a child, invasion of privacy, any case in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony offense under chapter 571, or an offense of aggravated stalking or assault of a law enforcement officer

in the second degree as such offenses existed prior to January 1, 2017;

(b) The probation violation is not the result of the defendant being an absconder or being found guilty of, pleading guilty to, or being arrested on suspicion of any felony, misdemeanor, or infraction. For purposes of this subsection, "absconder" shall mean an offender under supervision who has left such offender's place of residency without the permission of the offender's supervising officer for the purpose of avoiding supervision;

(c) The defendant has not violated any conditions of probation involving the possession or use of weapons, or a stay-away condition prohibiting the defendant from contacting a certain individual; and

(d) The defendant has not already been placed in one of the programs by the court for the same underlying offense or during the same probation term.

(2) Upon receiving the order, the department of corrections shall conduct an assessment of the offender and place such offender in the appropriate one hundred twenty-day program [under subsection 3 of section 559.115], either the structured cognitive behavioral intervention program or institutional treatment program. The placement of an offender in the structured cognitive behavioral intervention program or the institutional treatment program shall be at the sole discretion of the department based on assessment. The one hundred twenty-day program shall begin upon receipt of the offender by the department of corrections. The time between the court's order and receipt of offender by the department of corrections shall not apply towards the one hundred twenty-day program.

(3) Upon successful completion of a program under this subsection as determined by the department, the division of

probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release.

(4) If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this section, the division of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of the offender's unsuccessful program exit. The offender shall be removed from the program. The offender shall be released from the department within ten working days after notifying the court of the unsuccessful program exit, unless the court has issued a warrant in response to the unsuccessful program exit to facilitate the return of the offender to the county of jurisdiction for further court proceedings. If a offender is discharged as unsuccessful from a one hundred twenty-day program the sentencing court may modify, enlarge, or revoke the offender's probation based on the same incident of the violation.

(5) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 559.115 to the contrary, once the defendant has successfully completed the program under this subsection, the court shall release the defendant to continue to serve the term of probation, which shall not be modified, enlarged, or extended based on the same incident of violation. Time served in the program shall be credited as time served on any sentence imposed for the underlying offense.

5. If the defendant consents to the revocation of probation or if the defendant is not eligible under subsection 4 of this section for placement in a program and a continuation, modification, enlargement, or extension of the term under this section is not appropriate, the court may revoke probation and order that any sentence previously

imposed be executed. If imposition of sentence was suspended, the court may revoke probation and impose any sentence available under section 557.011. The court may mitigate any sentence of imprisonment by reducing the prison or jail term by all or part of the time the defendant was on probation. The court may, upon revocation of probation, place an offender on a second term of probation. Such probation shall be for a term of probation as provided by section 559.016, notwithstanding any amount of time served by the offender on the first term of probation.

6. Probation shall not be revoked without giving the probationer notice and an opportunity to be heard on the issues of whether such probationer violated a condition of probation and, if a condition was violated, whether revocation is warranted under all the circumstances. Not less than five business days prior to the date set for a hearing on the violation, except for a good cause shown, the judge shall inform the probationer that he or she may have the right to request the appointment of counsel if the probationer is unable to retain counsel. If the probationer requests counsel, the judge shall determine whether counsel is necessary to protect the probationer's due process rights. If the judge determines that counsel is not necessary, the judge shall state the grounds for the decision in the record.

7. The prosecuting or circuit attorney may file a motion to revoke probation or at any time during the term of probation, the court may issue a notice to the probationer to appear to answer a charge of a violation, and the court may issue a warrant of arrest for the violation. Such notice shall be personally served upon the probationer. The warrant shall authorize the return of the probationer to the custody of the court or to any suitable detention facility

designated by the court. Upon the filing of the prosecutor's or circuit attorney's motion or on the court's own motion, the court may immediately enter an order suspending the period of probation and may order a warrant for the defendant's arrest. The probation shall remain suspended until the court rules on the prosecutor's or circuit attorney's motion, or until the court otherwise orders the probation reinstated. Notwithstanding other provisions of the law to the contrary, the probation term shall be tolled during the time period when the probation is suspended under this section. The court may grant the probationer credit on the probation term for any of the tolled period when reinstating the probation term.

8. The power of the court to revoke probation shall extend for the duration of the term of probation designated by the court and for any further period which is reasonably necessary for the adjudication of matters arising before its expiration, provided that some affirmative manifestation of an intent to conduct a revocation hearing occurs prior to the expiration of the period and that every reasonable effort is made to notify the probationer and to conduct the hearing prior to the expiration of the period. If the delay of the hearing is attributable to the probationer's actions or the probationer otherwise consents or acquiesces to the delay, the court shall have been found to have made every reasonable effort to conduct the hearing within the probation term.

9. A defendant who was sentenced prior to January 1, 2017 to an offense that was eligible at the time of sentencing under paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of subsection 4 of this section for the court ordered detention sanction shall continue to remain eligible for the sanction

so long as the defendant meets all the other requirements provided under subsection 4 of this section.

559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's conviction has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.

2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection 8 of this section, a circuit court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall have the power to grant probation to an offender anytime up to one hundred twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the department of corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section, the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions authorized by law.

3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection [or order such placement under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Upon the recommendation or order of the court,]. The department of corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate one hundred twenty-day program in which to place the offender, which may include placement in the [shock incarceration] structured cognitive behavioral intervention program or institutional treatment program. The placement of an offender in the structured cognitive behavioral intervention program or the institutional treatment program shall be at the sole discretion of the department of corrections based

on assessment and available bed space. When the court recommends and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful completion of a program under this subsection, the division of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days from the date the offender was delivered to the department of corrections. If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection, the [offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised of the removal] division of probation and parole shall advise the prosecuting attorney and the sentencing court of the defendant's unsuccessful program exit and the defendant shall be removed from the program. The department shall report on the offender's participation in the program and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then have the power to grant probation or order the execution of the offender's sentence.

4. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions. If the department of

corrections one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section is full, the court may place the offender in a private program approved by the department of corrections or the court, the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, or in an available program offered by another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class C, class D, or class E nonviolent felony, the court may order probation while awaiting appointment to treatment.

5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125, the court shall request the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment if the defendant has been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall provide to the court a report on the offender and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The assessment shall not be considered a one hundred twenty-day program as provided under subsection 3 of this section. The process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment shall be as provided under subsections 2 and 6 of this section.

6. Unless the offender is being granted probation pursuant to successful completion of a one hundred twenty-day program the circuit court shall notify the state in writing when the court intends to grant probation to the offender pursuant to the provisions of this section. The state may, in writing, request a hearing within ten days of receipt of the court's notification that the court intends to grant probation. Upon the state's request for a hearing, the court shall grant a hearing as soon as reasonably possible. If the state does not respond to the court's

notice in writing within ten days, the court may proceed upon its own motion to grant probation.

7. An offender's first incarceration under this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term under the provisions of section 558.019.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant to section 565.021; forcible rape pursuant to section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape in the first degree under section 566.030; forcible sodomy pursuant to section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060; statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062; child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; or an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125; any offense pursuant to section 557.045; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

[217.785. 1. As used in this section, the term "Missouri postconviction drug treatment program" means a program of noninstitutional and institutional correctional programs for the monitoring, control and treatment of certain drug abuse offenders.

2. The department of corrections shall establish by regulation the "Missouri Postconviction Drug Treatment Program". The program shall include noninstitutional and institutional placement. The institutional phase of the program may include any offender under the supervision and control of the department of corrections. The department shall

establish rules determining how, when and where an offender shall be admitted into or removed from the program.

3. Any first-time offender who has been found guilty of violating the provisions of chapter 195 or 579, or whose controlled substance abuse was a precipitating or contributing factor in the commission of his offense, and who is placed on probation may be required to participate in the noninstitutional phase of the program, which may include education, treatment and rehabilitation programs. Persons required to attend a program pursuant to this section may be charged a reasonable fee to cover the costs of the program. Failure of an offender to complete successfully the noninstitutional phase of the program shall be sufficient cause for the offender to be remanded to the sentencing court for assignment to the institutional phase of the program or any other authorized disposition.

4. A probationer shall be eligible for assignment to the institutional phase of the postconviction drug treatment program if he has failed to complete successfully the noninstitutional phase of the program. If space is available, the sentencing court may assign the offender to the institutional phase of the program as a special condition of probation, without the necessity of formal revocation of probation.

5. The availability of space in the institutional program shall be determined by the department of corrections. If the sentencing court is advised that there is no space available, then the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.

6. Any time after ninety days and prior to one hundred twenty days after assignment of the offender to the institutional phase of the program, the department shall submit to the court a report outlining the performance of the offender in the program. If the department determines that the offender will not participate or has failed to complete the program, the department shall advise the sentencing court, who shall cause the offender to be brought before the court for consideration of revocation of the probation or other authorized disposition. If the offender successfully completes the program, the department shall release the individual to the appropriate probation and parole district office and so advise the court.

7. Time spent in the institutional phase of the program shall count as time served on the sentence.]